

TO HER I LOVE.

I saw a little hand;
'Tis the softest in the land,
And I feel its pressure bland
While I sing:
Lily white and resting now
Like a rose-leaf on my brow
With its wing!
Well, I prize all hearts above
This dear heart of her I love.

I know a little foot,
Very cunningly 'tis put
In a dainty little boot,
Whose it hides;
Like a shuttle it flies
Back and forth before mine eyes,
Weaving music for mine ears
As it glides;
Well, I prize all feet above,
This dear foot of her I love.

I know a little heart;
It is free from courtly art,
And I own it every part;
For all time;
Ever it beats upon music's tone,
Ever keeping with mine own,
Ever on echo of mine own
Holy time;
Well, I prize all hearts above,
This dear heart of her I love.

For the Herald.
Munro Albe, Coryell Co., Texas, Ap. 30th.
Ms. Faxon:

DEAR SIR.

About one week ago your racy sheet made its first advent in my frontier home. Perceiving by a subsequent arrival that my last reached its destination and was duly served up, I again feel decided symptoms of *Coccathis Scribendi*, and must perforce resort to scratching.—heves et you!

Imagine me "gracefully subsiding" into a simple pure Farmer—still however in that high character struggling in adolescence. How have I labored to fathom the arcana of Agriculture—how to unravel the mysteries of the plow. I attempted one day to "run a furrow,"—look at Davies's definition of a crooked line with illustration; you will find a good map of the route my abstinate team would take across the field. I gave it up, sat down on the fence, saw how the thing was done and turned away overflowing with gratitude that the production of the staff of life depended in a very small measure upon my own individual ploughing. I wielded an axe one whole day with unrelenting zeal—but that night my hands and arms were painfully cramped and in the morning could not pull my boots on for the blisters. Again resorting to mortally inactive I plausibly and complaisantly ruminated upon the good luck of the commonwealth that the general welfare was dependent on no whit upon my chopping. I shant I have discovered that there is very little pain attending the keeping my hands in my pockets; and the symmetry of my corn rows is in no degree hazarded by my sitting on the fence.

A fig for my private affairs—let it suffice for you to know that without boasting I can say that I am better prepared for living—my faring improvements are further advanced than any man I know who has been here for two or more years—they have accomplished much and shall accomplish much more before I stop. There now, that will do.

Were you ever in the "backwoods?" Granted—you have seen a distinctive and peculiar phase of human nature. The animal man here assumes a character unwanted in your populous districts. Here we are surrounded with the raw unworked material, black, white, or grey, which education may stamp with any brand. We have them which little teaching may turn out a gentleman, or what may be polished into a fop, or developed into the finished blackguard, the gentle swindler, or the thorough scoundrel. Each and all presenting many evidence of natural bias—undeveloped proclivities. Here you may find the Broadway dandy in buckskins, the city belle without shoes and in sweet innocence of stockings, the general who only wants his laces end his uniform, the statesman who has yet to learn the mysteries of orography, the philanthropist, the misanthrope, the nobleman, the peasant, the plebian, the parochian, all have their names end places, and each knows and asserts his rights.

But there is a refreshing novelty about them, to one whose experience has been of their polished brethren, which has its charm. Nevertheless, look for no verdict simplicity which takes you at your word and relies upon your dictum. As well seek such among your legal heroes, or the sherpards of a race course.

If you have never accomplished that mysterious dental process before, they would advise the most巧妙的牙医。

No punctilious fashionista observes manners more closely, or stands more keenly upon etiquette. No city buck's blood boils quicker at an offence against "his honor," or is readier with the "amende honorable." No tradesman is keener at a bargain, none observe more closely the chancery of the main chance.

You are comprehended at a glance, and immediately set down at your value. You are a "clever fellow" or "not much," "shakes" at once. And having once recalled the mark and brand you are treated accordingly. I have found it exceedingly difficult to avoid giving offence to their lively sensitiveness and at the same time pursue my usual manner of getting along. I have all along intended to build a comfortable and commodious house as soon as I shall have gathered my crops—but I was the other day advised to be extremely careful not to build too good a house. "Must not fix up too nicely or they will think you are proud." In the matter of your dress it is likewise hard to strike the "in media, &c. between my own comfort and my neighbor's jealousy."

So far however I have frequently managed to preserve the good will if all, if I accept, indeed, an estimable old lady whose feelings were dreadfully lacer-

ated upon my speaking of our region as "the backwoods," and on old man who has become unspeakably aggrieved because I objected in the quietest manner possible to being skinned in a corn trade.

With all my earnest application to learn their customs and conform to them, I am sometimes almost startled "out of my propriety" by some sudden flush of novelty. I had a little item of business to transact with a quiet old neighbor and was in the meantime puffing away at a cigar already half consumed. "Phane my phueelinks" when the old gentleman reaching his hand towards my mouth, in the most sociable manner in the world desired a pull or two at my cigar! His thumb and finger had already grasped it or my involuntary gasp of astonishment would have left the devoted "adimp" free to fall. It was with much difficulty that I could prevail upon him to accept a whole one and part with his prize. It is no uncommon thing to have an accommodating friend offer his pipe fresh from his mouth and reeking with saliva for your use. As a general thing I may say, finely, they are a kind, good hearted, hospitable people, full of high-toned manliness, and wanting in but few of the better qualities of our degenerate nature.

The most general occupation of our neighbors is Stock Raising. And no country in the world offers better facilities for that business than this. Our prairies afford a perennial pasture of *Morquita* grass which is said to be superior to your Blue grass in many particulars. Certain it is that cattle roll upon our boundless pastures from spring till spring again in absolute obesity. They are no care to the owner beyond a yearly breeding and marking of the increase, which is always at least fifty per cent on the whole. If a man will sit down, with two hundred head of cattle under his mark and brand upon the prairie, he need not leave his yard but once a year, and soon find himself a rich man. Our soil is unexceptionable—very little labor is requisite to produce every necessary grain or vegetable, and consequently the man who has once "made a start" invariably subsides into an indolent inactivity which has at length grown to be a distinguishing characteristic of our people. At the present time over everything is extremely high. Consequently those who have to sell are reaping golden harvests, while there is a terrible drain upon the purses of such as must as yet buy all their provisions. But these will in turn gather in their scattered substance, and next Fall flock the "New-Comers." A man is not considered an acclimated hero until he has upon his last dollar and is brought to the hard rub—in fact it does require the most thorough circumspection and rigid economy to weather the breakers of the first year, after which soiling becomes easy and secure.

We have had a slight Indian panic—but now all fear has subsided, that which occasioned it having burst as a bubble. Some of the Red Skins made their appearance on the premises of a settler within the line of the frontier chain of forts and not above thirty miles from our settlement, and having frightened his family from the house proceeded to rifle it of its portable contents with which they ascended. Several other depredations were committed. In the course of a few days in the annals neighborhood and others, wherupon an armed party were sent to forest them out and take or kill them.

This party—which comprised only twelve men—came upon three Indians in a wood and chased them to their hiding place where two were killed. They had taken up their abode in a cave in which the whites found a large store of stolen articles such as our settlers use as clothes and bed furniture. While proceeding upon the hunt of the third, who had escaped, he returned, buried his companions and skinning none neighboring trees painted on their naked trunks certain hieroglyphics betokening a declaration of Indian War! This news of course spread rapidly and many natives on the extreme confines of the white settlements removed at once into the forests or where there the population was thickest.

But the Caddo Indians knowing that they, from their proximity to the scene of these actions, must of necessity fall under the suspicion of the whites, in the mean time sent out an armed force to hunt and deliver the offender to justice, and themselves from suspicion. They succeeded in taking seven, who proved to be a marauding band of *Louguero* Indians which by some means had managed to pass the line and had wandered so far down into the settlements. These were sent into Fort Graham where they were taken into custody. What has been done with them I do not know. Thus, however, the affair has blown over, and we resume again our accustomed tranquility. Three years ago this region was under the entire dominion of the savages, and white men dare not live here. But now the tide of emigration has rolled so rapidly over these favored prairies and fertile valleys, and still continues to come with such an increasing torrent, that the poor Red men have been completely crowded from their hunting grounds and driven far to the Northward. And the cry of the savage hunter and the prime of the moose have become things thought of and unknown. Another year of such emigration as marked the last, will send the frontier on the trail of the vanishing Indians.

Yours &c., H. L. W.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

SENATE.—The Nebraska bill was received from the House end read once.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

House.—Mr. Giddings desired to have 50,000 copies of the journal of yesterday printed for circulation throughout the country. Objected to.

The House went into committee on the deficiency bill.

A long debate ensued upon proposed apportionment of half a million to supply Washington and Georgetown with water.

Without concluding the debate the committee arose, and after passing a resolution providing for an adjournment from the 1st to the 6th of June, in order to renovate the hall for the summer, the House adjourned.

WILLIAMSON, May 22.

House.—The House continued in session until 11 o'clock last night, when, after finally passing the Nebraska bill, they adjourned.

The following is the closing scene.

After every effort had been made

by the minority to stave off the bill, and at 7 o'clock the question was taken on Washburn's motion to lay the bill on the table, and negative—yeas 92, nays 112.

The question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question, Mr. Pennington moved the House adjourn, which was negative, amid cries of "question!" "question!"

Mr. Campbell—I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his demand for the previous question till I can make a suggestion relative to this bill.

Cries of "no!" "no!" "question!"

Mr. Richardson. The appeal is in vain; I decline to withdraw. [Voices—That's right; hold on to the demand for the previous question.]

The motion was seconded and the main question ordered to be put. Yeas 113, nays 94.

Mr. Sage moved at 8 o'clock that the House adjourn. Negative—85 to 121.

The question was taken on agreeing to the report from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, striking out the censuring clause of the Union. Negative—yeas 99, nays 117.

At 8 1/2 o'clock Mr. Richardson moved his substitute for the bill with the exception of Mr. Clayton's amendment, and moved the previous question.

At 10 1/2 o'clock the bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas 112, nays 90; and at 11 o'clock the bill was read a third time and passed. Yeas 113, nays 100.

The following is a list of yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey of Ga., Baileys of Va., Barkdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Carruthers, Chastain, Crisman, Churchill, Clark, Chapman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Creighton, Cummins, Cutting, Davis of Ired., Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmonson, Elliott of Ken., English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greene, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harris of Alabama, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbert, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingerson, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Keet, Kendall, Kurz, Lamb, Latham, Letchar, Lilly, Lingley of Md., McDonald, McDougal, Mc Nair, Maxwell, May, Miller of Mo., Pockert, Perkins, Phillips, Phelps, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rows, Ruffner, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shear, Singleton, Stith of Tenn., Stinton of Ky., Sirsab, Stewart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Tweed, Veil, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Willis Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., and Gen. Zollicoffer.

Nays—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Beusso, Benton, Bogg, Campbell Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Davis of Rhode Island, Dean, Dewitt, Dicks, Dickinson, Drane, Ensminger, Easton, Edmunds, Elliott of Massachusetts, Ellison, Etheridge Everhart, Farley, Fenster, Flager, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Indiana, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of New York, Keutridge, Kunz, Lindsay of Ohio, Lyon, McCullough, Mace, Masterson, Mayall, Meacham, Meddersworth, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Murry, Nicholas, Noble, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Peck, Packard, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Perry, Pfeiffer, Ritchie, Ridney, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simons, Skelton, Smith of N. Y., Stark, Stevens, Strahan, Stewart of Ohio, Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tennessee, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Updike, Wade, Wilsey, Washburn St., Washburn Jr., Walls Wentworth of Illinois, Wentworth of Massachusetts, Wheeler, and Yates.

A Letter from a Mormon Wife Defending Polygamy.

Mrs. Melinda Marden Pratt, one of the eight wives of a distinguished member of the Utah Legislature, has addressed to her sister, Mrs. Lydia Kimball, of Nashua, N. H., a letter in which she defends polygamy, and sustains her course of life. The letter is written with ability, a vein of pious devotion prevailing it.

She cites the examples of the patriarchs and of King David in favor of polygamy, and discusses the question on scriptural grounds at some length; then coming, as she says, "to nature's law," she adds,

What, then, appears to be the great object of the marriage relation? I answer, the multiplying up of our species—the rearing and training of children.

It is reported that the allies have abandoned the intention of attacking Sebastopol for the present.

A British war steamer had approached the harbor of Sebastopol and threw in a few bombs but received no reply.

A few ships would remain cruising before that port. The remainder of the fleet had sailed, some to European and some over a week or two in this place.

Come and get an article that is durable and that can be looked upon with some degree of satisfaction as a work of art.

Now is the time to have a picture of yourself in the best style.

J. J. ALLEN'S DAGUERREAN ROOM.

May 25, 1854 11-12.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

AMSTERDAM, New York.

THE undersigned agent for this well established institution continues to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, also against hazards of Marine or inland transportation, at the current rates of premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss under policies issued by the undersigned will be adjusted promptly, and paid by the Agent in Georgetown.

WM. C. WHITE, April.

For Georgetown and Scott Co.

May 11, 1854 9-10.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

BANCROFT & BRO.

HAVE opened a splendid Gallery, where they will be happy to take pictures upon "PURE SILVER!"

almost as large as life and quite as natural.—If people wish pictures taken clear and permanent they cannot do better in any place than they can now do in Georgetown. All pictures are warranted in every way that a reasonable community can ask.

PRICES ARE NOW REDUCED!

From Ten to Thirty per cent lower than they have ever been in this place.

We have a splendid stock of

LOCKETS!

FANCY CASES.

CALL AND SEE!

April 27, 1854 7-8.

PROTECTION,

FIRE,

MARINE & INLAND

INSURANCE CO!

THE undersigned agent for this old and well established institution, continuing to issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, also against hazards of Marine or inland transportation, at the current rates of premium charged by other responsible companies. All claims for loss under policies issued by the undersigned will be adjusted promptly, and paid by the Agent in Georgetown.

Germany.—The Rothschilds are attempting to raise a loan for Austria at 7 1/2 per cent.

The Prussian General Weiderago has been appointed Minister of War.

A cessation at Berlin was caused by the rumored dissensions between the King and Prince of Prussia concerning the war. The Prince favors an alliance with England and France.

P. L. MITCHELL, Agent.

Commercial advice from St. Peters-

Sburg May 21, report the Neva tail of broken ice.

The blockade of Greece by the allies is officially announced.

From Athens, under date of the 21 of May, it is reported that the chambers were dissolved.

Russian agents are busy exciting dis-

content in Caudil.

The Shah of Persia and the King of

Bokfara have concluded a treaty offen-

sive and defensive.

Persia has declared against Russia.

Hong Kong dates are to the 25th of March. The imperial forces have been defeated.

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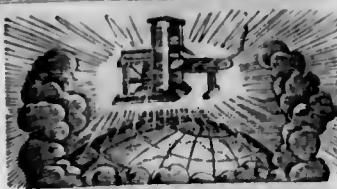
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THE HERALD.

"Time, Faith and Energy."



HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR
GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - JUNE 1, 1854

Z. P. Heriot, county, paid to No. 25, \$1.75
vol 10
E. Reed, Turkey Foot, paid to No. 26, 1.75
vol 10
Dr. H. F. Elliott, county, paid to No. 9, 1.75
vol. 11.

We are authorized to announce that John M. GILLIN is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

Oct. 20, 1853.

We are authorized to announce George W. KITCHEN an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election August, 1854.

Dec 22, 1854 42*

We are authorized to announce Wm T. V. HARRISON a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 5, 1854 43*

We are authorized to announce John H. PAGE a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 5, 1854 44*

We are authorized to announce George THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 19, 1854 45*

We are authorized to announce James YOUNG a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 26, 1854 46*

We are authorized to announce Randolph DIXON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 47*

We are authorized to announce T. M. SERUGGS as a DEFENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 48*

To the voters of Scott County.

Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully inform you that I am an INDEPENDENT voter but a DEFENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my humble abilities.

GEORGE W. BATES.

March 16, 1854 49*

We are authorized to announce H. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

March 23, 1854 50*

County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce L. R. DICKERSON a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

April 13, 1854 51*

County Assessor.

We are authorized to announce WILSON MOORE a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

April 20, 1854 52*

We are authorized to announce JOHN TAYLOR GRIFFITH a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 4, 1854 53*

County Judge.

We are authorized to announce MILTON STEVENSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 18, 1854 54*

Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce J. M. EWING as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of the county of Scott, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 18, 1854 55*

We are authorized to announce B. W. FINNELL a candidate for the office of County Judge of the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 25, 1854 56*

We are authorized to announce JAMES R. DRYDEN a candidate for the office of Jailer at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

June 1, 1854 57*

The C. & L. R. R. has at length reached Cynthiana; the first passenger train reached that point about ten days since.

The Grand Barbecue to be given by the people of Harrison in honor of the event, will take place on THURSDAY THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE. Hand bills are now announcing the important fact, and inviting "all the world and the rest of mankind" to come up and partake. Preparations will be made for twenty thousand persons.

Among the patents issued for the week ending the 23d inst., was one to Lewis C. Suggs, of Lexington, Ky., for improvements in processes for treating hemp.

Georgetown College.

The Catalogue of this Institution, just issued from the office of Hull & Brother, Louisville, has been placed on our table by the President D. R. Campbell, L. L. D.

It is pleasant to the eye of the practical printer to see so neat and elegant a job; we do not know that we have ever seen one gotten up in better taste.

The condition of the College as herein set forth is extremely gratifying and prosperous—showing the following number of Pupils that have been connected with, and receiving instruction at this institution during the present Collegiate year, viz:

Resident Graduates,	3
Seniors,	7
Juniors,	13
Sophomores,	30
Freshman,	70
Academy,	88
Total,	211

The Catalogue further informs us of the terms of admission, hours of study, Text Books, Library, Apparatus, Cabinets, Museum, Discipline, Boarding Houses, Literary Societies—takes a bird's eye, but very correct view of our beautiful village, and gives every item of information necessary to inform the minds of any who desire information relative to the very best College for obtaining a thorough education known to us—we recommend the perusal of this Catalogue to all young gentlemen wishing to enter or prepare for College, doubt not that they will then be induced to make this their Alma Mater. A new feature, we discover in this and not in my previous Catalogue, is the Theological Department, which will open for the admission of Students, free of charge, on the 3d Monday in September next.—The Students in this department, we discover, obtain boarding in a Spacious Hall erected for that purpose at \$1 per week.

The able Faculty now attached to the various departments in this College, needs no commendation from our pen—they are such as would give dignity and importance to any institution of learning in any country.—The names of the Faculty—Board of Trustees and the various Committees, are attached to the Catalogue, and any person desiring information in reference to them can obtain it there—we trust a still larger class will fill the spacious room in this College the next year, and that it may go on from year to year, imparting useful and substantial knowledge to larger and still larger classes, until the Trustees will have to enlarge their buildings and increase the Faculty. We greatly desire to see Institutions of learning flourishing, and this one in particular.

NEW MUSIC.

We are pleased to notice a few choice Gems for the Voice and Piano Forte, just issued from the press of William Hall & Son, New York:—

"Summer Evenings," consisting of twelve beautiful Melodies for the Piano Forte, by WILLIAM DREESSES, each 12 cts.

"Maitre du Plaisir," a choice selection of Polkas, Marches, Waltzes, &c., arranged in brilliant style for the Piano Forte, by CHARLES GROHE, each 25

"The Mother's Smile," ballad by WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE 38

Serenade, "Soft Evening Air," by J. A. FOWLER 25

The high reputation of all these composers, a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their music. We can only say that the pieces before us are brilliant and effective for the parlor, pleasing and instructive for practice, and such as will improve the taste, and give satisfaction to both player and listener. Address WILLIAM HALL & SON, 239 Broadway, New York, who will send by mail, post-paid any of the above pieces, on receipt of the marked prices.

TEMPST AND SUNSHINE, or Life in Kentucky, is the title of a new novel, depicting social life in and about Frankfort; it is written by a lady, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and is one of the most readable and pleasant books of the season. We do not know whether the work is for sale in this town, having received our copy direct from the publishers, Appleton & Co., New York; if it is not however, it ought to be.

The Nebraska bill as it has passed the House, is the same as the Senate bill, with the exception of the "Clayton amendment," which precludes unnaturalized foreigners from voting in the Territory. That has been arraigned and therefore the bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence.

FAATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Chester, a young gentleman of Paris, Ky., whilst out gunning on the 20th inst., in crossing a fence, accidentally shot himself in the head, producing instant death.

Nebraska bill passed.

The long agony is over, the Nebraska bill having passed in the House by yeas 113 nays 100. Some amendments having been made to the bill in the House, it again returns to the Senate, which body it will pass, we presume, without much difficulty. Thus will be finally settled a great and important principle, the operation of which, in all future time, will tend to the common weal of all sections of our beloved country, by extinguishing forever, a political question in and out of congress, which has ever been a bone of bitter contention—ever between brethren of the same household,—threatening the dissolution of this glorious confederacy, and all the horrors of civil war. We rejoice at the passage of this truly Republican bill, and point with pleasure to the patriotic names enrolled among the yeas; among whom we are proud to find the name of Representative from this district, whose eloquent and active agency in the passage of this great National measure, has won for him the plaudits of his "peers," in Congress, and the warm approbation of a large majority of his patriotic constituency in this Congressional district. The yeas and nays will be found recorded in another column.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A writer in the April number of the Westminster Review, after elaborately discussing criminal legislation and prison discipline, arrives at the conclusion, that we cannot justify putting a criminal to death on the plea of protecting society from his outrages, because confinement would be equally effectual, nor by the plea of reforming him, for this is excluded by his death; nor by the plea of taking vengeance on him, for this is generally disavowed; nor by that of deterring others from crime who are still guiltless, because he is not answerable for them, or in any way connected with them.

From these considerations it appears to follow, that, in dealing with offenders we are bound to restrict ourselves to those punishments, which, while they shall be equally efficacious in providing for the protection of society, shall be the least injurious to the criminal, and that there are only two in number, viz: confining a culprit for life; or, subjecting him to a temporary discipline, sufficient to produce such a change in his disposition, that, after undergoing it, he shall be glad to return to society, cured of the inclination to infringe its laws. These conclusions appear to us imminent and just.

ADVERTISING—ITS ADVANTAGES.—The Town Board of Trustees, in improving the grave yard, had a lot of posts and rails to dispose of, and stuck up, by their agent, a few little written notices about the streets, notifying the public of the fact. The result was, the presence of four bidders all told, at the grave yard, at the hour appointed! Had they spent one dollar in advertising in the County paper, we would have guaranteed a double number of bidders, and a third increase in the amount of receipts in the town treasury. This, however, is not the first or only instance of the "penny wise and pound foolish wisdom" of this economical and "public spirited" Board, that has come under our observation. It is probable that we shall be compelled, by a sense of duty to our patrons, to call the attention of tax payers to an hour or two more of the same sort."

Graham's Magazine, ever punctual in its appearance, has been received—the June number abounds with good reading of the wholesome sort, and numerous engravings, the most comical of which are those representing Barnum's grand bust with the whole company, on the re-opening of the Crystal Palace.

Mrs. W. C. Gano and W. Warren of Harrison County, and Jas. Hagg of Scott county started on Thursday the 18th inst. for Europe as agents for a company to purchase stock. Gano and Hagg, go to England for Caule, Sheep and probably other stock, and Warren to Spain for Jacks and Jennies. They go to select the very best and carry with them a large amount of money.

Considerable excitement exists in Annapolis, Md., relative to the escape of a young monk from a monastery at that place, and his recapture by a priest and sexton. He called upon the citizens to release him, asserting that he had been starved and otherwise ill-treated. His captors informed the people that he was insane. A habeas corpus has been applied for.

An agent of the government is now in Cincinnati purchasing horses for the army, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150.

First page for an advertisement of Mr. James Harkley, to the public, on the subject of tavern license, and the action of the Board of Trustees.

FAIR REDUCED.

We learn that the fare from Lexington to Cincinnati, through Georgetown, has been reduced to the low price of \$2. The proprietors (Irvine & Fields) of the daily mail stage between Lexington and Cincinnati, via Georgetown, Williamstown, &c., are carrying passengers from Lexington to Cincinnati for the low fare of 2 DOLLARS, in fine, large Conches, and over a first rate turnpike road. We can safely recommend this route as much as the cheapest, most pleasant, and safest route to Cincinnati. Passengers will find this route \$3 CHEAPER in fare alone than the Paris and Cyathonia route. There will be no detention on the road, no changing of baggage or vehicles, no extra charge for portage or ferrage, as they will deliver passengers and their baggage in any part of the city.

OFFICES.—Lexington, Phoenix Hotel, Georgetown, Goergeown Hotel, Cincinnati, adjoining Gibson House.

The stage leaves Lexington every morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and Georgetown about 7 o'clock, A. M.; leaves Cincinnati every morning at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives thereto and at Lexington about the same time in the evening.

Taking into consideration that this line is now one of the best conducted stages in the County, no accident having occurred on it whatever for a year or more, and that the route is over an excellent turnpike road, together with the very low price charged, it may be expected to attract the travelling public.

The Nebraska bill, the Senate concurring in the House amendment, excluding the Clayton amendment, was passed on the 26th inst., and upon receiving the signature of the President it will become the law of the land.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 35, nays 3.

Mr. Sumner said he had a letter from his colleague striving to make arrangements to pair off with some other Senator, but no such arrangement had been made, and at present he would vote for the bill.

On the passage of the bill Mr. Sumner asked for the yeas and nays, which the Senate refused to order.

At quarter past 1 the Senate adjourned. Immediately after the passage of the Nebraska bill a salvo of 100 guns commenced firing from Capitol Hill.

The proceedings of Congress otherwise for the past two days, possess but little interest for the general reader.

On the 26th, the House went into committee on the amendment to the deficiency bill, and very many of the Senate's amendments were reported. Among them the amendment proposing \$771,000 for custom houses at St. Louis, Mobile, Cincinnati, Louisville, Hangor, Bath, Wilmington, Providence, and San Francisco, and the appropriation of \$131,500 for various marine hospitals, including those at Louisville, Padocah and Evansville.

Thu House then adjourned till Monday, May 1, 1854.

We understand that Mr. G. R. Hand has been appointed agent of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., for this county. A pamphlet with which he has furnished us, gives a very interesting view of the subject of life insurance, and the terms upon which the Ohio company insures.

The Ladies' Christian Annual for June is already on our table; a superior number of a choice periodical, eminent for its moral and religious character.

Graham's Magazine, ever punctual in its appearance, has been received—the June number abounds with good reading of the wholesome sort, and numerous engravings, the most comical of which are those representing Barnum's grand bust with the whole company, on the re-opening of the Crystal Palace.

Mrs. W. C. Gano and W. Warren of Harrison County, and Jas. Hagg of Scott county started on Thursday the 18th inst. for Europe as agents for a company to purchase stock. Gano and Hagg, go to England for Caule, Sheep and probably other stock, and Warren to Spain for Jacks and Jennies. They go to select the very best and carry with them a large amount of money.

Considerable excitement exists in Annapolis, Md., relative to the escape of a young monk from a monastery at that place, and his recapture by a priest and sexton. He called upon the citizens to release him, asserting that he had been starved and otherwise ill-treated. His captors informed the people that he was insane. A habeas corpus has been applied for.

The following is the vote by which the Nebraska bill passed the Senate:

Years—Atchison, Budger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Elizur, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, Iowa, Jones, of Penn., Mallory, Marion, Morton, Norris, Penrice, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Sheldell, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, of N. Y., Thompson, of N. J., Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams, and Wright—31

Nays—Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foote, Gillett, Hamlin, Taft, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

Markets.

Louisville, May 30, 1854.
The market remains dull in all respects, with but a slight demand for most articles, excepting bacon, which is rather brisk. The weather is warm and very sultry, and the river receding.

Rigging and Rope.—We quote sales of 100 pieces and 170 coils at 14½ and 18½, on time.

Flour and Grains.—Firm, and we quote sales of 125 barrels of flour in lot from stores at \$7 62 a bushel. Corn 52 a bushel, oats 40 a bushel.

